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Every de-

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CARR MAY NOT
HANG FRIDAYThought That the Governor Will
Respite Him,

OR COMMUTE HIS SENTENCE

There Was a Hearing In His Behalf
Before the Governor Yesterday.

GOV. ATKINSON WILL ACT TODAY

Has Given No Intimation of What His
Decision Will Be.

AN EVENTFUL DAY FOR CARR

Rev. Sam Jones Pays a Visit to the
Condemned Man.

HE THINKS CARR IS DECIDEDLY CRAZY

Carr Talks Ramblingly of His Dreams
and the Experiences He Has Had.

The Day's Developments.

The ugly red gallows at the county jail
will not, it is almost certain, take the life
of Alex Carr Friday.It is thought to be settled that the gov-
ernor will grant him a respite or commute
his sentence to life imprisonment. The fate
of Carr has resigned himself to may be
settled by the governor's action.During the hearing yesterday afternoon
Governor Atkinson suggested that he
would hear argument in favor of a commu-
tation. He intimated that if the Carr jury
would sign a petition asking for a commu-
tation on certain grounds it would be consid-
ered.That a respite will be granted today or
tomorrow seems probable.The second day of Carr's new life was
an eventful one.From morning until night happenings of
intense interest transpired and when the
shades of darkness hovered over the city
last night the remarkable man who has
created the sensation of the hour sought
his cot, tired and worn out by the strain
put upon him.It was a day of speech for Carr. Hour af-
ter hour he told the story of his strange
life. It never seemed to tire him, but when
the last visitor left him last night his
nerves were unstrung and he plainly showed
that he felt the severe trials of the
doe to ease his mind and body and

Told Them of His Dreams.

To the ministers who talked to him Carr
repeated the wild imaginings of his senses
in dreams and the ministers listened at-
tentively. Carr told them how he had been
torn to talk. How he had dreamed of
the forgiveness of the Lord and how thatforgiveness was afterwards changed into
condemnation. How hopeless he is. How
miserable. He told them about the hideous
sights he witnessed in his sleep. About
the equipping, crawling, spiteful snakes.
How the rats, inspired by the devil, made
his life a burden. How he hated to give up
life without the love of his Savior.Carr prayed with those about him. It was
not a long prayer he pronounced, but an
earnest one.

Two Deaths for Him.

When the day began to wane Carr felt
that he was much nearer to his fate. It
seems that in his mind he is certain that
he will come to him from the governor.

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meet his fate. Yesterday he shrank from
the grim prospect of death. He pleaded for
help. Life, life is what he craved. "Oh,
only for a few more days of life," he said.
He is not ready. He would give all the
world for life."Yesterday I thought I was ready. I had
been promised forgiveness by the Lord. He
has shown how He has been because I
dreamed it this morning. I have
lost all hope. I have none either in this
world or the next. Please do what you can
to get me more time so that I can repent
and get forgiveness."

Didn't Remember Colonel Arnold.

Those were the first words spoken by
Carr to his attorney, his defender and his
friend, Colonel Reuben Arnold, when that
gentleman made himself known to his
client in the jail office yesterday morning.
Carr did not remember Colonel Arnold, al-
though the attorney spent many weeks
working and talking in his behalf. During
the entire acquaintance and intercourse
between attorney and client only one par-
ticular thing impressed itself on the mind
of the murderer. A day or two after his
arrest in August, 1884, he asked Colonel
Arnold to get him out of prison on bond.
That request made shortly after the com-
mission of the terrible crime was spoken
so earnestly and fervently that it marked
an indelible imprint on the mind of the
man who made it.

His Only Hope Here.

For two hours and a half yesterday af-
ternoon the cause of Carr was being plead-
ed before the only man in the land who can
save him from a disgraceful and terrible
death on the gallows. That man was
begged to have mercy on the poor un-
fortunate man who, by his remarkable ac-
tions, has started a city, a state and a na-
tion. Governor Atkinson is that man.
Sitting in his accustomed chair in his pri-
vate office at the capitol he listened atten-
tively to the pleas in behalf of Carr. With
the consciousness of his power written on
his every feature the governor of Georgia
listened and reasoned. A human life was
at stake. By the signing of his name he
could save or condemn that life. No won-
der, then, that the chief executive was in-
terested in what was being said.While that last effort for worldly help
was being made for Carr his spiritual ad-
visors prayed for him. The presence of all
the ministers of the gospel raised their
voices in behalf of the soul of the con-
demned man at the same moment the
governor was being asked to aid Carr in
this world. The contrast of the two hap-
penings was strange. Carr pleaded for
life and mercy in this world and at the
same time pleaded with the Lord for for-
giveness for his sins, that he might go to
the next world saved.

Mr. Jones Says Carr Is Crazy.

Rev. Sam Jones talked to Carr and pray-
ed for him while Colonel Arnold pleaded
his case before the governor. Mr. Jones
and other ministers visited the condemned
man late in the afternoon and remained
behind closed doors with Carr for some
time. All prayed for the prisoner and
begged for forgiveness for him. Mr. Jones
left Carr after having formed the opinion
that the man is crazy. He thinks that
Carr's mind is befuddled and unstrung. He
says that the man is incoherent and full
of dreams, his mind wandering in a dis-
connected manner.With Mr. Jones were Rev. Dr. Kendall,
Rev. R. V. Atkinson and Mr. T. J. Kelly.The ministers visited Carr
to render him such comfort as was in their
power. It was the wish of Carr that they
might meet and talk with Mr. Jones. He
said that he wanted the noted evangelist
to pray to him. When he told Mr. Kelly
yesterday morning that such was his de-
sire that gentleman at once invited the
minister to visit Carr and with those men-
tioned the prisoner was seen in the jail
office. Mr. Jones studied the characteristics
of the man in the room and when he left
Carr it was with the firm belief that the
condemned man's mind is not sound.

Told Them of His Dreams.

To the ministers who talked to him Carr
repeated the wild imaginings of his senses
in dreams and the ministers listened at-
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MORTON BOOMMET
WAS PUT AFLOATNew Yorkers in Convention Declare for
the Governor.

GOLD STANDARD CRY RAISED

There Was a Stout McKinley Rippe
Started.

BUT IT WAS VERY QUICKLY STOPPED

Minority Report Was Introduced To
Make the Ohio Man Second
Choice.New York, March 24.—The republican
state convention met here today in the
Grand Central hall. It was called to or-
der at 12:22 p. m., by Chairman Hackett,
of the state committee. State Senator Par-
sons, of Rochester, was made temporary
chairman. Business was dispatched rapid-
ly and at 1:14 p. m. the convention had
all been appointed and the convention
took a recess until 7:30 p. m.That it was a Morton convention was
shown by the manner in which mention of
his name by speakers was greeted.The hall was packed when at 7:45 p. m.
Temporary Chairman Parsons called the
convention to order and at once called for
the report of the committee on credentials
which was presented and adopted.Permanent organization was then effected
by the election of Congressman Southwick
as permanent chairman.The point against McKinley made by Mr.
Southwick at the outset of his speech, when
he declared that no single idea has any
monopoly of the principles of protection,
was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Platt
nodded his head in approval and clapped
his hands.The next outburst of applause was when
the speaker mentioned the McKinley law.
The Ohio statesman had some friends in
the hall and they met all the noise they
could but the demonstration was not very
formidable and there were hisses in several
places of the hall to counteract it.The Morton men were not more than
nine-tenths of the force in the hall, had
another chance when Mr. Southwick reached
the financial question. When Blaine was
named as a candidate for president the
McKinley men cheered together. The argu-
mentative passages in the address were
listened to with the closest attention. When
the concluding portion of the speech was
reached, in which the merits of Governor
Morton were set forth, every sentence was
punctuated with applause. The declaration
that "no man whose reputation rests on
the exploitation of a single idea is fitted
to be president," was another point against
McKinley which the audience heartily ap-
proved.After Congressman Southwick concluded
his speech Chairman Aldridge, of the
committee on nominations, was called upon
for his report. He presented the names of
Governor Morton, James A. Smith, John
C. Evans, William H. Taft, Charles F.
Brewster, and William H. Taft, Jr. The
committee will advise the delegates to
elect one of these names.Before Mr. Aldridge had finished reading
the report he was interrupted by Super-
visor Thomas Fitch, who had refused to
agree to the action of the committee.
The chairman refused to yield the floor.
As soon as he resumed his
seat, Mr. Fitch again addressed the chair-
man, saying that he would not support
the report of the committee on nominations.
The chairman said that there could be no
minority report in this instance.

McKinley as Second Choice.

"Then make it what you please," said
Mr. Fitch. "Call it an amendment. Mr.
Morton is not a candidate for president."
The amendment presented by him was as
follows:The undersigned minority of the com-
mittee on nominations respectfully dis-
agrees with the report of the majority in
the choice of delegates at large to the re-
publican national convention at St. Louis.
Messrs. Dewey and Warner Miller, it is
said, are willing to cast their votes in the
national convention in accordance with the
sentiment of their state. It is therefore
recommended that the delegates at large
of kindred spirit and the minority of the
committee on nominations respectfully pre-
sents as their two delegates Hon. Edgar B. Jew-
ell, of Buffalo, and General Samuel C. Thomas,
of New York, with the recommendation that
if it appears after the first ballot that Hon.
Levi P. Morton cannot be the choice of the
national convention, that the delegates at
large from this state use all honorable
means to promote the cause of William
McKinley, of Ohio.

McKinley Banner Swung Out.

During the introduction of the amendment,
some one in the orchestra balcony swung
a small banner over the railing on which
was inscribed:

"McKinley, Prosperity's Advance Agent."

Then a Morton banner was thrown out
alongside of it. In all parts of the upper
gallery the Morton men were seen. The
murmuring cheering followed. The McKinley-
ites were completely drawn out. Nothing
was said to stop the waving of the banners.
Finally the confusion subsided and the
voting on the amendment to the committee
was reported as follows:For the amendment, General Samuel C. Thomas,
of Buffalo, and General Samuel C. Thomas,
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SPECIAL SALE

ONE WEEK ONLY.

on Sale, But a Special Sale,

SISTING OF : :

GOLD AND SILVER LORGNETTES,
LAIN CASES, GOLD SPECTACLES AND
PES AND SPYGLASSES.

from European and American houses,
and will be sold at one-half their value.

worth \$10.00.
worth \$7.00.
worth \$5.00.
worth \$3.00.
worth \$2.50.
worth \$12.00.
worth \$5.00.
worth \$3.25; worth \$5.00.
worth \$3.75; worth \$6.00.
worth \$6.50; worth \$10.00.
worth \$1.50.
worth \$1.00.
worth \$2.50; worth \$5.00.
worth \$4.00. worth \$8.00.
worth \$2.50; worth \$5.00.
worth \$1.00; worth \$8.00.
consisting of Gold Eyeglasses and
worth \$1.00, beginning March 23.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

United States Government
Weather Bureau's Forecast for
today: Fair and warmer,

Carpets

There are fashions in Carpets as well as in Dress Goods. The same patterns and color harmonies do not run from season to season. Changes occur regularly. For witness compare the floor covering of the modern home with that of the old one. What was popular then is passe now.

Was a time when only the very rich could afford the luxury of elegant and beautiful Carpets. Not the case now. Scientific manufacturing progressiveness and modern methods in merchandizing have joined hands, and are steadily accomplishing wonders in your behalf. Our Carpet business is based on principles that are broad, liberal, masterly and winning.

Study the present display.
Know the present conditions.
The stock here is made up of the choicest and newest and most recent products of the best American and European mills.

There isn't a back-number, not a single used-to-be style in the collection.

Before our late large purchases arrived the variety was at a very low ebb. Last season's original quantity had dwindled down to the vanishing point. That gave our buyer perfect freedom to select whatever was novel and impressive in the way of fresh designs and rare color combinations. He was subjected to no limitations except those of taste, judgment and true economy.

The natural sequence follows. You are now invited to a gathering of Carpets that is monumental in bulk, artistic in effect, immense in variety, unequaled in weave and hue and tempting in cheapness.

There are

- Extra Supers
- Terry Carpets
- Body Brussels
- Amximeters
- Moquettes
- Wiltons

The great space of the Carpet department, so generously flooded with strong sunlight, the quick way scores of sorts are unrolled and accurately matched for your criticism, our facilities for promptly making, delivering and laying render this pre-eminently the ideal retail Carpet store of the South.

Rugs

Auction as well as private sales of Rugs are the means by which much fraud and deceit are practiced. Rug humping is prodigiously prolific. Once Rugs were used to kneel upon, now they are imported too cheap with. Dealers generally attempt to surround them with a halt and with mystery. They dub them with names gleaned from the map of Asiatic Europe—the harder the name is to pronounce, and the more consonants it contains, the bigger the price is made.

You'll find none of the far-away Moses business at this store. We handle Rugs just like we do Pins, or any other merchandise. Buy them for the least; sell them for the least.

We are now showing a magnificent line of

- Turkish Rugs
- Persian Rugs
- India Rugs
- Japanese Rugs
- Velvet Rugs
- Moquette Rugs

There are hundreds to choose from—splendid, delicate and rich designs, clear and dainty tints.

Matting

The Spring house clearing is soon to begin. You'll be wanting new Matting. Our stock of Chinese and Japanese Matting is co-equal with that of Carpets. All the newest effects at the littlet of little prices.

Draperies

If you want to lighten and brighten up the room or hall a bit, we are ready to serve you in our Drapery department.

Silk Drapery
Damask Drapery
Tapestry Drapery

We have men of skill and color culture who drape gracefully. Say the word and we'll send them to tell you the cost of whatever you want done in their line.

Furniture

The new Furniture is arranged for your easy choosing. Mahogany suits, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs and Rockers to match. Maple, Birch, Oak and Mahogany sets and Folding Beds, Library, Hall and Office Furniture. San Domingo Mahogany Parlor Suits and Gold and Overstuffed Novelties. All new; all price-reasonable.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 25, 1896.

Secretary Smith's Mission to Georgia.

Now that Secretary Smith is coming into Georgia in his official capacity as a member of the Cleveland cabinet, advocating the single gold standard and urging the democratic voters of this state to cast aside their party principles and substitute for them republican financial doctrines, it is well to recur to the principles which Mr. Smith sought to maintain when he was simply a Georgia democrat and before he became a member of the Cleveland cabinet.

In another column, therefore, we reprint the letter which Mr. Smith wrote to Colonel W. L. Peek, in September, 1890, setting forth his views on the financial question. The letter was drawn out in the most natural way. The Farmers' Alliance had become a power in the state, and it was thought by many good men that the harmony of the democratic party was threatened; it was thought, in fact, that the party would be practically destroyed in Georgia if the members of the alliance were induced to withdraw support from its candidates and nominate candidates of their own.

Under these circumstances Mr. Smith's letter to Colonel W. L. Peek was written. We have printed this document before, but we reprint it now in order to show what Mr. Smith's position was when he thought it desirable to harmonize the conflicting elements in Georgia. It will be observed from his letter that he was opposed to the contraction of the currency, and, for that reason alone, was opposed to the subtreasury plan. He thought that plan would result in a yearly contraction of the currency "even more injurious to the masses than the present system."

Nevertheless, while he was opposed to the subtreasury plan on this account he was in favor of "a number of measures of proposed reform around which ALL might gather." He was even in favor of a "currency with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis." He was in favor of the free coinage of silver. He was in favor of the substitution of a legal tender currency for the interest-bearing bonds.

All this was before Mr. Smith became Secretary Smith, and while he was yet in favor of democratic harmony on democratic lines. He is now preparing to return to Georgia to make a campaign in favor of democratic harmony on republican lines.

He is now preparing to return to Georgia to make a campaign in favor of democratic harmony on republican lines. He is in favor of the single gold standard, and, consequently, is opposed to the remonetization of silver.

He is in favor of every form of currency contraction in order to maintain the single gold standard.

He is in favor of contracting the currency by issuing government bonds in time of peace.

He is in favor of piling up the public debt and increasing the burdens of the taxpayers.

He is in favor of retiring and cancelling all our legal tender paper notes.

He is in favor of taking away from the government the power to issue paper currency and of placing that power in the hands of the banking corporations.

He is in favor, in short, of every financial scheme that John Sherman and the leading republicans have suggested during the past quarter of a century.

And he is coming to Georgia, with a presidential commission in his pocket, to say that these republican schemes are all democratic and to urge the democratic voters of this state to cast their political skins as he has cast his, and to urge them to endorse the republican system of finance that robs the producers of cotton of half the value of their staple.

This is Secretary Smith's mission to Georgia.

She's a Royal Samson.

The newspapers of the country are very much exercised over the feats of strength ascribed to Maria Theresa, the archduchess of Austria, and the next heir to the throne. In muscular exercise the archduchess has acquired a reputation which has made her the marvel of all Europe. The statement is made by several European newspapers that she is able to raise a full-grown man from the ground by one hand and to hold him aloft at the full length of her extended arm.

A contemporary newspaper, in discussing the achievements of this royal Samson, goes on to say:

"The archduchess once rode horseback from Reichenau to Güns and back, a distance of considerably more than 100 miles, without stopping. A court dignitary ventured to remonstrate with the emperor about the matter, urging that the archduchess was by such imprudences endangering not only her health but also the peace of the empire. 'Ah, it is easy to see that you are not a married man,' was the reply of his apostolic majesty. 'The archduchess is a bold, mountaineer, and she is singularly well fitted mentally and physically to become the empress of a sport-loving people.'"

If these statements are true the American woman, so far as brute force is concerned, would have but a slim chance in a pugilistic contest with this muscular exponent of royalty.

No Dodge This Year!

The latest scheme of those who favor the single gold standard and poverty prices is to convince the democrats of Georgia that they ought to smother their democratic sentiments when they meet in state convention and make a veritable dumb show of the whole business.

For instance, Secretary Smith's personal "organ" copies the following from The Thomassville Times-Advertiser, which is in favor of dear money and poverty prices for the people:

In view of the fact that Georgia democrats will not have an opportunity to endorse the national platform after it is promulgated, one resolution, and only one, should be passed by the state convention, which meets in Macon on the 25th of June; and that should be:

"Resolved, that the democratic party of Georgia pledges its loyal support to the nominee of the national democratic convention, which convenes in Chicago on the 7th of July."

Just this and nothing more. This is a very complete prescription to bring the democratic party of Georgia into contempt at home and abroad, and it doesn't go far enough for Secretary Smith's organ, which says:

This resolution is good as far as it goes, but to make it complete the endorsement should extend also in most explicit terms to the platform of the democratic party. There should be no room for doubt, concerning the position of the Georgia democracy in the national campaign.

It may very safely be said that the democratic party of Georgia will not perform the feat of bringing itself into contempt in its own state and elsewhere. It will do now, as it has always done heretofore—it will enunciate a platform of democratic principles—genuine democratic principles—so that the democrats of other states and the national convention itself will have no room to doubt where the democrats of Georgia stand.

Any other course would be a sneaking and contemptible evasion of the vital issues now before the people.

Since suggestions seem to be in order, The Constitution offers the following as a broad and satisfactory declaration of the democratic party of Georgia on the financial question:

"Resolved, That the democrats of Georgia, in convention assembled, do hereby recommend to the national convention of the party the adoption of such a declaration on the currency question as will leave no room for doubt in the minds of the people that the democratic party may be depended upon to restore our currency and coinage laws to the conditions existing prior to 1873."

Freedom of Speech in the South.

A recent issue of The Birmingham State-Herald contains the following remarkable statement:

In another column we publish a telegram from Mr. S. A. Sparkman, postmaster at Decatur, Ala., which he had received a letter from D. W. Melver, staff correspondent of The Montgomery Advertiser, informing him that the fact of the former being a member of the Democratic party had been called to the attention of the postoffice department at Washington.

Milver's purpose was undoubtedly to intimidate Mr. Sparkman from exposing false charges against the honest and law-abiding citizens of Morgan county. An honest man is never afraid of threats, as Mr. Sparkman shows.

Instead of cowering, as Melver expected, Melver holding his tongue in order to hold his office, while his neighbors were maligned, he telegraphs the facts to this paper, showing up Melver in his true light.

Let us be frank now that the free white people of Alabama can no more be bullied than they can be bought. Thank the Lord there are democratic federal office holders, too, who are not going to crawl on their bellies and lick the dust simply because they hold a federal government position.

If three years ago the democrats of the south had been told that such an occurrence as that related above could have come to pass under even a pretended democratic administration, they would have felt like ducking their informant in the nearest mill pond as a cheap and easy method of punishing a slanderer.

But there is the incident vouched for by Mr. Sparkman, postmaster at Decatur, Ala. The Montgomery Advertiser is owned by the postmaster at Montgomery, consequently the staff correspondent feels as if he were in the pay of the postmaster. When the postmaster at Decatur undertakes to go into print to defend his neighbors from the slanders of The Montgomery Advertiser, the staff correspondent is prompt to inform him that his crime has been called to the attention of the postoffice department.

by the postmaster organs and cuckoos. Consequently, when the postmaster at Decatur, Ala., so far forgets his allegiance to the patronage power and to postmaster organs as to defend his people from attacks that have been made on them in the aforesaid organs, he is promptly notified that the attention of the postoffice department has been called to his actions.

Fortunately, Mr. Sparkman has not forgotten the fact that he did not surrender freedom of speech and other rights of citizenship in order to accept a petty federal office, and he very plainly lets the postmaster organ and its correspondent understand that he is not to be bulldozed or intimidated by threats of federal interference any more than the untitled democrats of the south were in the days of reconstruction.

We have said that the democrats of the south would not have believed such an episode possible three years ago; but since Charles S. Hamlin, the assistant secretary of the United States treasury, has set up a campaign bureau in Washington, right under the nose of the president, for the purpose of assisting Wall Street and the money power in fastening the single gold standard on the people, honest democrats need not be surprised at any development.

Moonshining on the Increase in Georgia.

One of the most significant facts disclosed by the demagogues of the federal court for the northern district of Georgia is the steadily increasing number of moonshiners cases that are brought from term to term.

More than half of all the issues that are tried before Judge Newman, on the criminal side of the court, are based upon alleged violations of the internal revenue laws. The whitecap is only a more headstrong and rebellious edition of the moonshiner, having been evolved in recent years as the result of aggravated circumstances. Commissioner Broyles is chiefly employed in hearing moonshiner cases by way of preliminary investigation. The federal grand jury is occupied nearly five days in each week returning true bills against moonshiners and the docket of the court is continually overflowing with this species of litigation.

What is the cause of this condition of things in north Georgia? For such a steady increase in the business of this illicit industry there must be some explanation. The fault is not in the machinery of justice, so far as the vigorous prosecution of the moonshiners is concerned, for a fearless application of the law to each individual case by Judge Newman serves as a measure of prohibition. Serving under the federal statutes which provide for the punishment of violators, the officers of the court are conscientious and diligent in discharging the duties arising under those statutes. The fault is not in execution of the law, nor in the law itself; but in a cause that is still deeper and more fundamental in its origin.

Poverty is the moving cause that has driven the moonshiners of north Georgia into the whiskey business. This is demonstrated by the character of the defendants who are cited to appear before Judge Newman at each term of the court. Almost without exception these moonshiners are seedy-looking specimens of hard times. The most prosperous farmer is independent of this artificial method of extracting a living from the ground, but the less fortunate tiller of the soil, whose little patch of ground on a barren hillside yields only a meagre supply of corn and no cotton, finds it necessary to convert the crop into whisky for the purpose of realising a profit on his labor. Without the revenue arising from this forbidden service some of them would scarcely be able to make a living. The remedy for this evil, therefore, is better times and a larger supply of the circulating medium. A better market for agricultural products and a higher premium on the labor of the industrious farmer will serve to bring about a healthy change and to relegate the moonshiner to the rear. Prosperity will ring the death knell of the moonshiner.

Is a Precedent Established? So many strange things happen in Atlanta during the course of a single year that such a thing as a genuine surprise rarely ever disturbs the public mind. This comports, however, sustains a severe shock in the announcement of Alex Carr's confession to playing a borrowed part and that instead of being a speechless lunatic, as was generally supposed, this exhibition of insanity was only a marvelous piece of acting.

Though prepared, as a usual thing, for strange occurrences and unexpected happenings, this confession on the part of Alex Carr has taken the public wholly by surprise, and no sooner was the statement made than thousands of eyebrows responded to the sudden revelation. After having been a prisoner in Fulton county jail for nearly two years, in greater portion of that time maintaining a profound silence which induced the jail officials to believe that he had lost the power of speech; after having been examined by the best medical experts of the state, who brought the rays of scientific scrutiny to bear upon the case; after bending his form from a stout and vigorous perpendicular to a nervous stoop of a paralytic old man; after all these things, and just before the term set for a final hearing before the governor, the public was not prepared to hear the announcement that Carr had suddenly regained the use of his tongue, that he had strangely resumed his upright stature, and that, in the full possession of all his mental faculties, he had made the statement that he was tired of shamming and was ready to meet his fate like a man.

If a miracle had been performed at the jail the surprise could not have been more genuine or profound. The chief significance of the whole matter was that not only the best physicians of Atlanta and the state who had made a careful investigation of Carr's case, but the entire community as well, had been deceived.

In the sober afterthought which fol-

lows the wake of this sensational confession the question arises, does not this deception on the part of Alex Carr establish a precedent which will be hereafter fatal to the plea of insanity as a dodge for escaping the gallows? The character of the confession gives to the prisoner a dignified prominence beyond the measure of the charges brought against him. Murder is a crime that is frequently committed, and there is nothing about the crime of ordinary murder that makes it a matter of national interest. This confession, however, under the peculiar circumstances connected with the case, gives to the prisoner a national importance and establishes a precedent which will be cited in every court of justice from Maine to California. It may result in the final retirement of the familiar plea of insanity, which has been the resort of countless prisoners and the salvation of most of them.

So far as Atlanta is concerned the plea of insanity is ready for a tombstone for a long time.

A Notable Visit.

The visit to Atlanta of the Augustin Daly company, headed by that charming and most talented American actress, Miss Ada Rehan, is an event of considerable more than ordinary importance in the theatrical history of the season.

Mr. Daly has won his place at the head of American managers by his honest, sincere and successful efforts to get to the stage that which is, beyond all cavil, the best. His career has been a remarkable one. For more than a quarter of a century he has been engaged, as dramatist and as producing manager, in giving to the American stage what may rightfully be termed its most notable productions. The revivals of Shakespearean comedies, done at Daly's theater in New York, have been undoubtedly the most complete presentations of these works of the great master that the English-speaking stage, which means in this case the stage of the world—has known. Mr. Daly's companies are always excellent, but when we speak of them the thought of Miss Ada Rehan almost overshadows all the rest. Her woman's grace and beauty and her prominent talents have been very strong factors in winning the success which has come to the Daly household. It is a matter of national pride that Miss Rehan has met with as great success in London, the center of English-speaking art, as in this country, and that she has deserved that success is unquestioned.

The southern tour of this company is due to the enterprise of Messrs. C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger, a managerial firm which has strong interests in, and has done a great deal for, the south, the present tour being made under the direction of these gentlemen. The visit of the Daly company is another evidence of the fact that Atlanta is recognized as one of the most important cities of America, and as such needs and will continue to receive the highest class of attractions. And the people are the gainers.

The secretary's organ wants the democratic party in Georgia to wear a gax, a muzzel and blinders. The idea is that the democrats of the state are too dangerous a lot to be permitted to say what they believe.

It seems that as the hot weather approaches the goldolators want Georgia democrats to wear muzzels.

The secretary's organ has arranged the basis of "harmony." It is for Georgia democrats to shed their principles and adopt the views of eastern republicans. This would be a great victory for the banks and the bondholders.

If the democratic party of Georgia will just keep its mouth shut on the financial issue it will be a great help to the big banks and the bondholders.

The assistant secretary of the treasury of the United States, who is one of the traveling agents of the money power, announces that the "silver craze" is not only not dead, but is more "rampant" than ever. Even so, brethren.

Whoopie and hooray for the British gold standard! Up with money and down with prices! Be right still, everybody, and let the money power get control of the democratic party, as it has long had control of the republican.

Go it, Mr. Business Man! Yell hooray for "sound" money and low prices until the gentlemanly receiver takes you by the ear.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Next Saturday the battleship Iowa will be launched at Philadelphia. This war vessel is perhaps the strongest and best equipped vessel in the navy. In speaking of this warship a contemporary writes: "While her batteries are not more formidable than those of the Indiana, she will be able to go into action in the heaviest sea and to take the ocean in search of the enemy, rather than remain in harbor waiting for attack. She will also be one of the fleetest vessels of her class in the world, and altogether she is by long odds the most important addition yet made to our navy."

The bill which the house committee is now anxious to report on the subject of the four more battleships, together with a number of torpedo boats. If the expansion of the navy is not limited to this, a fleet of the most modern vessels, which will not only be a source of national pride, but also a source of national safety, will be secured. The navy will be able to defend our shores and our commerce, and will be able to protect our interests in the farthest corners of the world.

The religious people of New York are to hear the announcement of a legislative bill which may have the effect of excluding wine from the communion table in New York state. Dr. Quennell, the rector of the Episcopal church in New York, has brought the attention of District Attorney Perkins to the matter. In the opinion of the latter ministers who use wine in celebrating the communion will be held to be in violation of the law.

The bill goes before Governor Morton this week for his official signature. Dr. Quennell says that the wine used in the communion will be held to be in violation of the law. The bill will apply equally to all churches which include, of course, the church of itself.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Setting the Question. I've long since knowned the war is over. An' that the world is rollin' right; An' red dev'ls fall upon the clover An' every lily's spotless white.

But what I didn't know fer certain Was this: If England crost the sea An' foreign flags was rind us flirin', Where would the boys of "Dixie" be.

But yesterday—the sunshine streamin' Upon your curls, so soft an' sweet, Me settin' in my doorway dreamin', The children played around my feet.

"An' can't you say, 'My gun is ready?'" "An' there's my sword!" says little Jack; "Now, march away there—steady—steady! We're givin' to beat the British back!"

"Oh, wait!" says little blue-eyed Sally, "An' handed them a flutterin' rag; 'Here's Jemepin' makes the soldiers rally—How can you fight—without a flag?'"

"An' then I got to rumblatin', An' all was plain as day to me; An' if it was I'm clear in statin' I know just where the south would be!"

Don't Be Sorry.

Don't be sorry, mo'ners, when de sun don't shine; 'Wot's to fill er trouble an' complainin'; But still dey is a blossom what's a-growin' on de vine.

De storm is blowin' over, en de weather's mighty fine En de fies is smellin' sweeter fer de rainin'!

Don't be sorry, mo'ners, when he night come down; 'Wot's to mighty full er sin en sorrow; But a little star's a-peepin'—de a-peepin' all around.

Somewhar de day's a-breakin', en de bells er glory sound, En de birds'll all be singin' on terrorsome!

A Song of Time.

Weep not for the hereafter—The burden of the years; For Time stays not for laughter, And Time stays not for tears.

On swiftest pinions flying He speeds o'er land and seas; Shall roses dead or dying Revive because of these?

Care not for sharp thorns springing: To thee be life complete If any bird is singing, And any rose is sweet.

What ills may come hereafter Will come despite my fears; Time lingers not for laughter, And Time stays not for tears.

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Billville Banner.

Billville has no barber now—but any quantity of little shavers.

A local weather prophet predicts stormy weather for this night. (The old lady is expected home about that time.)

An exchange remarks that the silver question is destined to make trouble for the people. It has never bothered us; and from the looks of things, it never will.

Never despair because of dull times. "You can never tell what's in store for you," was the remark of a burglar as he entered the grocery window.

FEMININE PHASES.

The Philadelphia Ledger tells of a lady in Massachusetts who has come to the front as a successful farmer. Says the Ledger: "Miss Mary E. Cutler, of Holliston, Mass., is accounted among the successful farmers of her state. And success in farming she has shown means not only a good but a large crop into money. This farm comprised less than seventy-five acres, an hour's ride from Boston. A few days ago Miss Cutler was called to Boston to the issue of meeting what to grow for profit and how to do it.

"For a market garden she has found a rock bottom. She has a deep cultivation is necessary, and a clay subsoil is a drawback, as, unless underdrained, the soil will be too heavy. The proper soil will have a sandy or gravelly bottom, and the location, if one may have a choice, will be in the eastern or southern exposure. In the selection of seeds, Miss Cutler said, 'look first for the surest, and the price is not always reasonable. With cheap or old seed the expenses of preparing the land, fertilizers, time and labor are thrown away.'"

Amelia Barr, in The North American Review, declares that if female suffrage is adopted, the women of this country will be largely influenced in voting by the clergy. Says she: "Every favorite priest and preacher would gain enormously in influence and power; for the ecclesiastical zeal which he would bring to the cause of womanhood would then extend itself in the securing of votes in whatever direction they were instructed to secure them. It might even end in the introduction of the clerical element into our great political council chambers. The priest would be a powerful factor in the selection of a president—and a many women would really believe that the charming rhetoric of the pulpit would influence a higher tone in legislative assemblies."

The Philadelphia Press says that New Jersey has long suffered itself to rest under the shame of protecting and encouraging clandestine marriages. About one-fifth of the marriages in New Jersey last year, says The Press, "or 3,283 out of 15,783 were of non-residents, almost entirely Pennsylvanians. All of these Pennsylvanians could have been married in their own state with less trouble and expense and without the disgrace attaching to a fictitious marriage if there was no legal impediment to the marriage. The present reason for this is that it is because legal impediments are not closely inquired into in New Jersey."

A London newspaper makes the statement that cigarette smoking by English ladies in the home circle is becoming as common as it is among American women.

In replying to this statement The Philadelphia Enquirer makes the following observation: "Such a charge made against American women is simply untrue. There are some of them who smoke, the surprising thing would be if there were not, but the number is not great. There were at one time elderly women, many of them, too, who took snuff, but they are rare now. There are old people living today who when they were boys, saw their grandmothers smoke pipes by the kitchen fire, but the boy of today will never have such an experience to recall. American women do not indulge in any affection as to the smell of tobacco smoke. They do not pretend that it makes them faint. In fact, they have become used to it. They have brought up with their fathers and brothers smoke, and their husbands do it, but they themselves do not. It is hardly likely that the 'new woman' may do so. It is hardly likely that she will take to smoking as a fine art."

About 4,000 women are graduates of the principal colleges for women. Probably another 4,000 graduates from co-educational institutions.

A Wisconsin woman has fallen heir to a fortune of \$8,000. However, this falling heir nowadays often means only heirship to assessments without number.

A New York woman, who went to Europe some time ago to secure a fortune of \$20,000, left her by a long lost and deceased relative, has just returned in the steerage.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

What the Secretary of the Interior Thought About Currency in 1890.

The following letter, written by Hon. Hoke Smith, proprietor of The Evening Journal and secretary of the interior, explains itself. It is taken from the files of Smith's own paper. As will be seen, the letter was written on the 15th of September, 1890.

The Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1890.—Hon. W. L. Peek—My Dear Sir: In The Atlanta Constitution of yesterday you are credited with having used in your Conyers speech the following language:

"Some of General Gordon's friends, Mr. Hoke Smith and others, went to Colonel Livingston and other alliance men, saying to them that Governor Gordon would support the subtreasury bill if certain conditions were agreed to."

"Colonel Livingston answered promptly that he was sure that the alliance would agree to these conditions, knowing that the alliance men were more generally recognized than he, and that he would call on them for support. He declared strongly and unequivocally in favor of the restoration of silver as the equal of gold as primary money and expresses his belief that this should be done by free coinage of silver, and the declaration of the Calhoun Courier, in speaking of Judge Boynton's announcement, says:

"Judge Boynton occupies a high place in the esteem of the people of the whole state and ranks among the foremost of our law-makers, being chairman of the finance committee of the last legislature, and a member of the last legislature, and upon himself returning him as her representative. The Courier commends his straightforward declaration of his position on the financial question."

Hon. W. M. Howard is, from all accounts, making a decidedly lively canvass of the silver question, and, as he has announced, intends to make a number of speeches throughout the district. He is strongly in favor of silver restoration and in his letter to Congressman Lawson in which he invites Judge Lawson to meet him in a series of joint discussions.

Judge Lawson, I see, writes from Washington that he will not be able to meet Colonel Howard, but that he will not be a candidate for congress if he is elected. He is a man of high character and of high ability, and his endorsement of the silver question is a strong endorsement.

I mentioned a number of measures of proposed reform around which ALL might gather. He was even in favor of a "currency with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis." He was in favor of the free coinage of silver. He was in favor of the substitution of a legal tender currency for the interest-bearing bonds.

Quite a number of the members of the legislature are in favor of the silver question, and the financial question in a way which shows that the people are not going to be fooled by any efforts of the gold standard party to make a platform for their opponents to run on and that they are not going to be fooled by any of the straddle statements, of whom we have had so many in the past. The State prize declares the situation to be this:

"There is no middle ground to take on the money question; none can be taken and liberty be retained. It is either gold or silver, or money, or the gold standard. Gold standard means the enslavement of the farmer and laborer to the gold power; double standard means freedom; choose ye this day which you want."

The Jonesboro Enterprise gives this bit of advice to the kickers who are trying to defeat the will of the people by objecting to the primary action as suggested by the state committee:

"Party harmony will be best conserved by the county committees gracefully accepting the will of the state committee and faithfully carrying out its provisions. And they are doing it. Fulton, Floyd, Wilkinson, Jackson—the list grows as rapidly as the county committees act."

The state papers are full of comment upon the candidacy of Judge Crisp and his proposition to submit to the people the question of their choice in the senatorship contest. Here are a few samples of the editorial expression:

Athens Banner: We do not believe we are mistaken when we say that the next legislature will be dominated by sentiment from the silver side. The silver side is the stronger side in public life today in Georgia. There is every reason to believe that the next senator, and even the great financial question will, for the not to take a back seat, while all Georgia unites in naming Crisp as the successor of John B. Gordon in the United States senate.

Calhoun Banner: The Hon. C. F. Crisp seems to be the favorite for a silver man. It would be hard to find in Georgia a silver man.

Marion Journal: From present indications, Charles F. Crisp will be elected United States senator. He is meeting with popular support all over the state. No better man for the place.

Jackson Argus: We have not the least doubt but that Charles F. Crisp will be our next senator. He is by far the most acceptable candidate before the people. His ready knowledge of men and affairs around the national capital makes him pre-eminently the man for the place.

A Virginia View.

From The Richmond Dispatch. Ex-Speaker Crisp is a candidate for United States senator from Georgia, and not only makes no secret of the fact, but invites (or dares, if you prefer the word) all his competitors who do not hold his views on the silver question to meet him before the people and discuss with him what is involved in that question. Mr. Crisp cannot be too highly commended for his boldness.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

Jefferson, Ga., March 24.—(Special.)—The democratic county executive committee, by a unanimous vote, has ordered a primary for June 6th for the election of delegates to the state convention for the nomination of legislative and county officers and for an expression of the people as to their choice for senator. There was not a dissenting voice in the committee's meeting.

The announcement comes from Calhoun county that Hon. J. L. Boynton will be a candidate for re-election to the legislature. This is an important announcement and one that is interesting to the state at large, for there was no member of the last house who stood higher or the value of whose services was more generally recognized than that of the gentleman from Calhoun, who served as chairman of the house committee on finance. Judge Boynton is one of the foremost men in south Georgia and the people of the state will be glad to know that he will still be in touch with state affairs. In his address to his democratic constituents he declared strongly and unequivocally in favor of the restoration of silver as the equal of gold as primary money and expresses his belief that this should be done by free coinage of silver, and the declaration of the Calhoun Courier, in speaking of Judge Boynton's announcement, says:

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ates, by the week of month.
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street. March 6 1901 March

...ed from prominent merchants and bankers.

.....	25.00
.....	25.00
.....	22.50
.....	15.00
.....	27.50
.....	25.00
.....	10.00
.....	12.50
.....	5.50

light base-
front and
the Forsyth
occupied by
Company,
and well
manufacture
which much
rent cheap.
dress P. O.

2 One note,
etc., to J. E.
James Ridg-
they are not
him a trial
made any
Testimonials
and bankers.

